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MEN OF TO-DAY SERIES

BOOK X

Mustafa Kemal Pasha

(The story of his life)



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Author's Note

The death of Mustafa Kemal Pasha occurred before this book was completed. The readers will find the first introductory pages portraying him as though he is still alive. Mention of his death is made in the closing chapter.

H. R. A.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha

Like Mussolini and Hitler, Mustafa Kemal is a product of the Great War. The great carnage changed the history of nations. In the first place monarchy was replaced by Republic; secondly nationalism got a new and forcible impetus, and out of the chaos and blood-shed sprang a new generation with new ideas and new hopes. The cycle of birth, activity, death and resurrection revolves incessantly repeating history. The story of Mustafa Kemal is the story of resurrection of the Turkish nation. Grey Wolf came to its own once again in the person of Kemal.

There is a gulf of difference between the dictator of Turkey and the dictators of Central Europe. The Grey Wolf has no expansionist ambition like that of Hitler and Mussolini. These two dictators are always leading their people to danger and death. There is sufficient evidence to show that all is not well in Germany and Italy. Mussolini seems to be satisfied with his African Empire; now he is striving to set at right domestic affairs. Hitler having got into trouble at home is trying to cheat or hoodwink the Germans by holding out to them the hope of a Greater Germany with immense possibilities and scope to satisfy the hungry and starving Germans. These dictators are greedy and depend upon the destruction of the weaker nations for their glory and satisfaction. Empires have crumbled all over the world. Asoka

and Aurangazib fell in India, Napoleon fell in Europe and the great Ottoman Empire was smashed. Now the largest of all Empires on earth, the British Empire, is tottering. At the same time the new German Empire under the rule of Hitler is making headway. In case Hitler establishes a German Empire in Central Europe, that Empire, in a couple of score of years will go the way of all the other Empires and plunge the Germans once again into the abyss of misery, poverty and humiliation. The giant strides with which Germany is advancing on her Empire building-expedition is a clear indication that that brave people are being led to the garden of Paradise where they would be tempted to eat the forbidden fruit.

Here comes the difference between Mustafa and Hitler. Mustafa does not want a Turkish Empire, but he wants a strong and rich Turkish nation, ready and prepared to hold her own against others. He wants a Turkey for Turks and nothing more. His is a principle of 'live and let live,' and guided by this principle he has moulded his country. He is the only just dictator to-day with just and limited ambitions. He is a strict nationalist and avoids intriguing in International politics. He has very carefully avoided entering into this or that group of powers and has strived to establish friendly relations with all his neighbours. The New Turkey under Kemal Pasha is as strong as other European nations and if she so desires can make a bid for a Turkish Empire. But Kemal Ataturk (the Great Turk) does not wish it.

II

Mustafa Kamal came to the limelight during the World War. He was known to the people of Turkey as the 'hero of Gallipoli.' The victory at Gallipoli gave him leadership among the soldiers. Kemal's name as a great soldier came to be the talk of the world only after his victory at Gallipoli.

During the World War the decisive war in the East was fought at the Straits of Dardanelles, which opened the way to Constantinople. The capture of Constantinople would end the War in the East, while failure to capture the city would turn the fortunes of war on the side of the Germans. Therefore the best of England's sailors and soldiers were sent to Dardanelles. On March 18, 1915 the Anglo-French fleet assembled in the Dardanelles and opened fire on the Turkish battalions stationed on the mountain ranges of Sari Bair and Chunuk Bair in Gallipoli. The Commander-in-Chief for the Straits was a German Officer named Liman von Sanders. Mustafa Kemal was a Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 19th Turkish Division.

The British and French ships rained volleys of shell-fire over the Turkish positions. The Turkish army was composed of sturdy Anatolian peasants who fought with desperate boldness against the superior forces of the British and French. The Turkish battalions were armed with old and out-of-date guns, while their enemies were equipped with the latest and best war machinery. The battle of Gallipoli was

a battle of life and death to the Turks. On many occasions they were defeated and forced back. Thousands of brave Anatolians were mown down by British artillery. Still the 19th Turkish Division fought, and that to the finish.

In the face of numerous defeats it was humanly impossible to keep up the morale of the troops. But the presence of Kemal in the front rank trenches inspired his troops to superhuman efforts, and with superhuman efforts they fought and won.

One thing we must not fail to remark. "Fortune favours the brave," says the proverb. Mustafa was the bravest of all the commanders and therefore fortune always favoured him. For instance, in the battle on the summit of the Sari Bair, Mustafa's men came to grips with the British. It was a battle of life and death, and it was the last hope. The Anatolians in spite of their desperate struggle were driven back by the British. The British soldiers overjoyed at the victory they had gained, marched to the summit of the hill and tried to march to the sea by the other side. The Anatolians, though defeated and driven back, had not left the battle-field. They were in hiding in the trenches, crevices of rock, and holes in the hills, waiting for Divine assistance to save them from humiliation and complete surrender. As the British soldiers reached the summit, the ships' guns flashed, and a salvo of heavy shells burst upon the Sari Bair. For a few seconds the earth was torn up and flung into the air. When the dust and smoke settled down

not a single British soldier could be seen on the hill. But in shell-holes and along the slopes of the hill lay hundreds of mutilated corpses and dying men. Fearful cries rent the air, which still trembled from the shattering force of the salvo that had just been discharged. A wild panic seized the British troops.

That was a god-sent hope to the Turks. The Turkish battalion, under the command of Kemal, gathered whatever strength was left of it, and stormed Sari Bair. The British ships again fired, but they missed the mark and killed their own men. The British battalions, completely broken up, ran back to the shore, and Sari Bair remained secure in the hands of the Turks.

The failure of the great British offensive decided the fortunes of war in favour of the Turks. It raised Mustafa Kemal as 'the hero of the day,' who went through the Gallipoli inferno. The courage, the sagacity and the tenacity with which he fought earned for him the admiration of his friends as well as enemies. At the battle of Gallipoli he established his reputation as a soldier of the highest rank, and ever since the Turkish soldiers regarded him as the greatest of commanders.

III

In the last chapter we introduced Mustafa Kemal as the "hero of Gallipoli." Now we shall go back to the years of his childhood, and find out, if any, the signs of a great soldier in him hidden in his infancy.

Ali Riza was a Customs Officer at the Port of Salonika. Though he was under the employ of the Imperial Ottoman Emperor, he did much to weaken the Emperor's rule. The administration of the Empire was very difficult, besides, the various tribes of people, who composed the Empire, often revolted against the Emperor, whenever they got an opportunity. Therefore, the brave young Turks continually sacrificed in the wars of Arabia and Syria, in Egypt and Tripoli to fight against the revolting factions of the Empire. During the last four hundred years of her existence, the Ottoman Empire found herself in war with neighbours and hostile subjects for nearly two hundred and fifty years. There was no real interval of peace. Therefore there was no time to think of improving the condition of the people or of making the administration efficient. Huge sums of money were spent to maintain a large unwieldy army for keeping intact the borders of the Empire. When revolts became frequent and money became scarce the soldiers starved. This created dissatisfaction in the ranks. Officers became corrupt and did not shrink from doing any mean thing if by that they could further their ends. Everywhere there was disorder and confusion. In short, all was not well with the Imperial Empire.

During this period, when the Empire was showing signs of impending destruction, there was born a son to Ali Riza. He was named Mustafa. In

1881, year of Mustafa's birth, the Ottoman Empire, which was at the zenith of its glory during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, was ruled by a much hated, or we say, universally despised Sultan, Hamid. This Sultan, in his endeavour to protect the boundaries of his Empire, maintained a large army, for the upkeep of which he exhausted his treasury. Over and above this he borrowed tons of money from other European nations, as a result of which he was always in the mercy of his debtors. Besides, as a security for the money they lent, his debtors were allowed to have control over the administration of the big Empire. In short, Hamid was heading rapidly towards bankruptcy.

Zubeida Hanum, Mustafa's mother, was a true Turkish lady; she was loyal to the Sultan-Caliph. She wanted her son to be a true Mussalman, a scholar, and a priest. Ali Riza wanted to give his son a sound education. He hoped that he would send his son to one of the German schools. He wanted to make Mustafa a great man. With this thought the Customs Officer pondered day and night as to how to provide for his son's education. As a Customs Officer he could have earned much if only he would take to bribery. Everyone did it, and no one associated anything infamy with accepting bribes. But honest Ali Riza could not think of practising such evil—for

evil he thought that practice ■■■■ Therefore he resigned ■■■■ job under ■■■■ Sultan ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ timber.

██████████ grew up to be a boy. ██████████ was just ██████████
 ██████████ ██████████ features. His long ██████████ ██████████ light
 ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ compressed lips ██████████ him ██████████
 impression of ██████████ who ██████████ born ██████████ ██████████ great. ██████████
 ██████████ eye ██████████ revealed in ██████████ the Grey Wolf, a ██████████
 specimen ██████████ ██████████ purest Turkish race, ██████████ came
 ██████████ to ██████████ Minor from ██████████ of Mangolia.

Mustafa was very reserved from childhood. He seemed to enjoy playing with himself and his thoughts. He did not play with other children of his age. He always seemed to be thinking of something. From his early years he had a notion that he was different from other children. This notion burned as a desire in his heart, and he was often heard to say to himself, 'I wanted to be 'somebody'.

First Mustafa was put to a Mahomedan school. There he made very little progress. Then he shifted to another school conducted on European lines. This school was managed by Chemai Effendi, who was extremely pleased to welcome a bright lad like Mustafa into his school. Chemai's son, who was a lad made good progress. The teacher placed him at the head of the class and praised him much. Any other boy would have been spoiled by such honour, but Mustafa was not. He kept aloof from his companions. He lived in his own little

world of thoughts and imagination. At the same time he inspired awe and respect in the minds of his classmates.

Unfortunately for Mustafa a disaster occurred in his studies. One day he suddenly, leaving the mother and son to fend for themselves. The father was the mainstay of the family, and when he died poverty stared Mustafa in the face.

Mustafa's uncle came to the rescue. He was a peasant living in a small village a few miles away from Salonika. He was neither poor nor prosperous. He took the mother and son into his family. Here was the occupation for young Mustafa. He worked in the field and herded the sheep and goats. Mustafa attacked the new work with typical energy and thoroughness. He would lie on the green grass for hours visualising himself as he would-be-farmer while the sheep grazed by him. Now he put on dirty clothes in place of the elegant well pressed ones that he wore when his father lived. Ali did not believe in appearance. He had a desire to be elegant and well dressed, and during his life he was unceasingly criticised. Mustafa took a lesson from his father and tried to appear as elegant and well dressed as he could. But now his father was dead, his uncle was poor, and he could not find the money to dress himself as he wished.

Mustafa felt much for her son. She was pained to see him work hard in the field. She thought that her son promised something great and so it was

necessary to provide him with a sound education, which alone would enable him to be somebody in the Ottoman Empire. Slowly she persuaded her brother to send Mustafa to school in Salonika. The uncle complied with the wish, and Mustafa went to school. Mustafa wished hard to earn as much as he could.

Things do not shape as we want them to be. Zubeida wanted her son to be a scholar, a philosopher, or a professor. But Mustafa was destined to be a great soldier. A small incident terminated his school career and for a second time he returned to work in his uncle's farm.

One day Mustafa had a scuffle with some of his classmates, who insulted him. Though he was poor Mustafa was very touchy. He defended his honour and pride with his fists. As he was pounding his classmate's skull with his fists, one of the masters in the school happened to pass by that way. That teacher had a particular dislike of Mustafa, for he never spoke in contempt for Arabic, the master's pet subject. The master got a chance to teach Mustafa a lesson. The master took Mustafa to task for bullying one of his companions, and thrashed him soundly before the boys. Mustafa was cut to the quick. He felt that he was unjustly punished, but he only said to himself that it was a crime at all, to defend his honour. The grey wolf's eyes flashed at the master. He returned to his seat in silence. The boys who were present clearly perceived that a sudden change had come over him. He remained

terrible and it foreshadowed something terrible. At the close of the hour Mustafa walked out the school and returned to it.

Zubeida sustained a terrible blow. All her efforts to provide Mustafa with a thorough schooling were in vain. But she knew her son would have his own way and it would be humanly impossible to persuade him to attend the same school which he had. There was no other school in the neighbourhood, and Zubeida could not afford to send him to Constantinople.

One day the good mother reminded her son that he desired to become somebody. She asked him how he could become somebody. He worked in the farm of his uncle. This appeal to his pride roused the grey wolf in him. In reply to his mother's question he walked out of the house.

Mustafa was only twelve years old then. He went to Major Kadri who lived nearby. Major Kadri was an old friend of Ali Riza. He had many friends and liked the look of him. Now Mustafa went to the Major and standing erect before him, politely requested him to aid him in getting admission to a military academy. The Major viewed the young lad who seemed to possess great confidence in his ability and thought of himself that Mustafa was a born soldier. Kadri was delighted to help.

Soon Mustafa appeared before the examiners. He fired his rifle like a soldier from a pistol. The examiners discovered a soldier in him.

and were pleased to admit him to the academy. Thus [redacted] could guess [redacted] her son might [redacted] about Mustafa became a Cadet.

[redacted] the Cadet School at Salonika Mustafa found his feet. He had longed to don the uniform and to lead people in war. He was beginning to realise his dream, and the first step [redacted] been [redacted] [redacted] welcomed the [redacted] with a heavy heart. [redacted] did not like her son [redacted] become a soldier in the Ottoman Empire, for the [redacted] was always [redacted] Zubeida [redacted] that perhaps she might [redacted] her son in one [redacted] [redacted]. But, [redacted] fully knew [redacted] nothing [redacted] [redacted] change [redacted] the decision of her son, she resigned [redacted] in the [redacted].

[redacted] had an uncommon flair for [redacted] [redacted] all [redacted] military subjects. The [redacted] at [redacted] Cadet School found him to be a brilliant but a [redacted] cult youth [redacted] whom it was impossible to be [redacted]. When he was [redacted] [redacted] passed out [redacted] from the Cadet School and was [redacted] in the [redacted] Military School at Monastir.

In the Cadet School at Salonika was a captain of the name Mustafa. This captain took a fancy to his pupil Mustafa and was of immense help to him. In order to distinguish himself from his pupil the captain gave him the second name of Kemal. Since then he was known as Mustafa Kemal.

In [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] was as successful in Monastir as he had been in the Cadet school at [redacted]. Now [redacted] began to [redacted] [redacted] [redacted].

The Greeks rebelled against the Sultan and captured Crete. The Sultan sent his armies and navy and suppressed the rebellion. In a military sense the Sultan won a victory, but he was unable to curb the spirit of revolt.

There was much discontent at home. The European countries became democratic, and books and pamphlets expounding the doctrine of freedom and liberty found their way into the Ottoman Empire. The Turks were disgusted with the despotic rule of the Sultan and longed for a change. There were many secret parties formed to spread the new born democratic ideas. Conspiracies were being planned for the overthrow of Sultan Hamid. The Sultan was encouraged and helped indirectly by the Jews, Armenians and others who controlled the economic and financial problems of the Empire. The Ottoman Empire was on the last phase of its agonies.

Mustafa Kemal keenly watched the war manoeuvres and followed with the ardent enthusiasm of a soldier the military activities. At times he sat for hours in calculations and then suddenly burst out with his criticisms of the Generals who had grown old in the service of the Turkish army. His criticisms were strongly resented by the Generals, but during some moments they had to admit that Kemal was right.

Mustafa Kemal equalled his superiors in absorbing the new ideas of democracy and freedom which were brought to him by his friends. Mustafa Kemal was

■ born rebel and in ■■■ of hearts ■■ determined ■ play ■ prominent part in the overthrow of ■■ Sultan. ■■ wanted his Turkey to be an independent and free nation on an equal footing with the European countries. ■■ had ■■ religious scruples, ■■ the other ■■■ the religion ■■ the Prophet, which hindered ■■ progress of his people ■■ every possible way. ■■ strong ■■■ was that religion ■■ ■■ faith, and it should ■■ to ■■ individual to accept or reject ■■ religion ■■■ not ■■ allowed ■■ play any part in the material progress of ■■ nation.

Mustafa Kemal passed all his examinations with flying colours and now ■■ career of officer stood before him. ■■ ■■ Constantinople to join ■■ College. Mustafa's mother wondered how ■■ could find means to ■■■ her ■■ to live in accordance with his rank. At this critical ■■■ Fate took an important hand in the ■■■ A wealthy ■■■ of Rhodes proposed marriage to ■■ widowed Zubeida, ■■ ■■ gave her ■■■ though with great reluctance. ■■ ■■ a great sacrifice she did ■■ for her ■■■ sake. ■■ ■■ willing ■■ sacrifice everything for Kemal.

As his wont Mustafa kept aloof from his comrades. ■■ first his comrades regarded him dubiously ■■ ■■ ■■ was mysteriously brilliant. They dared not approach him without caution. ■■ they ■■■ him. ■■ the Staff College, many of ■■ students were reading revolutionary literature. One day ■■ of ■■■ comrades handed him a ■■■ by

a Turkish nation. The [redacted] described [redacted] ruinous policy [redacted] [redacted] and exposed [redacted] impending danger [redacted] Turkey if the foreigners [redacted] [redacted] expelled from the country. Mustafa could not divine how [redacted] why such [redacted] excellent book came to [redacted] proscribed. The rebel in him was aroused and [redacted] he found him- [redacted] at the head of a secret society of students [redacted] the [redacted] College. Also he edited a newspaper [redacted] (fatherland) which was secretly circulated.

[redacted] officers of [redacted] [redacted] College, though they [redacted] [redacted] get mixed [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] revolutionary [redacted] [redacted] their subordinates, connived at them; [redacted] their reports they [redacted] praised the young would-be-army commanders. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] superior officers, helped [redacted] steady progress of revolutionary activities.

[redacted] a couple of [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] College, Mustafa passed out as an officer in [redacted] army of the Ottoman Empire [redacted] he [redacted] gazetted as captain. He, with his comrades, was waiting to be sent [redacted] [redacted] battalions. Meanwhile these young [redacted] [redacted] pursued [redacted] secret [redacted] [redacted] with untiring energy. They met in a cafe and discussed their plans. They had not the ghost of an [redacted] [redacted] the Sultan's [redacted] [redacted] police was on their track.

One evening Mustafa [redacted] his comrades met in [redacted] [redacted] as usual. That evening they were to receive a [redacted] recruit to their society, and that new comer was to be introduced to the members of [redacted] society by one of the fraternity, Fethi Bey. [redacted]

■ night had fairly advanced, the ■ ■ revolu-
tionary ■ the cafe accompanied by Fethi Bey.

█████ new recruit █████ a good █████ █████ the assembly who soon began to tell him of the objects of █████ society. That █████ hardly necessary, for █████ new man was already surprisingly well informed. █████ started █████ ask questions █████ displayed a █████ █████ in the █████ organization █████ members of █████ society. After a █████ he introduced █████ as one of the secret agents of the █████ █████ told the assembly █████ they were under █████

the [redacted] turned pale [redacted] pressed
[redacted] lips together. [redacted] cleverly did [redacted] agent
carry out [redacted] designs [redacted] the [redacted] society [redacted]
locked [redacted] behind [redacted] [redacted] = [redacted]

IV

Mustafa and companions were taken to the Red Prison where they were kept waiting for [redacted] before they were tried. Many expected [redacted] hanged, [redacted] but his lips [redacted] wandered in his cell many [redacted] a day brooding [redacted] that awaited him. Something told him [redacted] he would be released and would once more be free to carry on [redacted] activities.

Relief came at last. The Sultan had decided not to destroy such excellent young men who were selected to be the commanders of his army. He thought of posting them at the remote corners of his Empire, where they would be far from the society and their companions. The Sultan thought that

in the loneliness of their environment they would fill their hearts, and slowly, with the passing of time would forget the new ideas of freedom and then would reconcile to the old ways of life and would turn out to be loyal servants.

So one morning the sun had risen over the mountain ranges of Gallipoli, a steamer carried Mustafa to Syria. He was appointed as Captain of the Army in Syria. Mustafa gladly welcomed the fresh air of the open sea. Though he felt a little uneasy at the thought of the sad ending of his revolutionary activities, he had the strength to revive his work he had begun, and he was for an opportunity to reorganise his friends.

At Syria he found that the Arabs hated the Turks and there were skirmishes between the two people. This revealed to him the truth that it was one of the greatest blunders of the ancient rulers of Turkey to attempt to keep under permanent subjection a hostile race like the Arabs. Now he realised fully that the main reason for the downfall of the Ottoman Empire was its largeness and the diversity of the races it consisted of. This decided Mustafa's endeavour to found not a big Turkish Empire with a large majority of un-Turkish races, but to found a New Turkey composed of only the Turkish people.

It will not be out of place to point out the danger, such as that upon Czechoslovakia, threatening Turkey. It is common knowledge

today the shearing of Czechoslovakia was brought about by the Sudeten Germans who formed a large minority in Czechoslovakia. But the Peacemakers of 1919 not included the Sudeten Germans in the Czech country, the catastrophe would not have happened to that little Republic. The Sudeten Germans were after all Germans and could not see eye to eye with the Czechs. Therefore when Germany came to power under Hitler they shook off the yoke that was imposed upon them by the victors of the World War and found their proper place among their countrymen.

Even before the outbreak of the World War Hitler could visualise the danger of keeping hostile people under subjection by brute force. So he decided that the Turkish Empire should mainly consist of Turks. On this point Hitler's friends disagreed with him. Especially Enver Pasha who was the Minister of War for some time and who had a great ambition for collecting all the followers of the Prophet on one banner under the Turkish banner, became Hitler's bitter enemy. To this story we will come a little later.

Even in far off Syria there were revolutionary committees. But these committees were quite impotent and could do nothing to bring about a revolution in Syria. Again a revolution in Syria would be out of the question as long as the Arabs were hostile to the French.

Baghdad was the centre of the most virulent elements of the revolution and so Hitler longed to go there

once [redacted] friends. [redacted] long, lengthy correspondence [redacted] [redacted] managed [redacted] get himself transferred to [redacted].

[redacted] Salonika the born rebel found his feet. The old friends returned to him [redacted] they [redacted] into [redacted] night hatching their plots.

In July, [redacted] broke [redacted] in Salonika. Now [redacted] of the name "Unity [redacted] Progress" suddenly came [redacted] being. [redacted] [redacted] could [redacted] what [redacted] committee really [redacted] [redacted] members [redacted] invisible. It [redacted] appearance of a secret society, but was surrounded by a weird atmosphere [redacted] [redacted] half European enlightenment and half Asiatic mystery.

The coup d'etat of July, [redacted] placed power in the hands of [redacted] Committee. [redacted] power [redacted] supported by the byonets of the [redacted] garrison. In Constantinople the Sultan's followers rose against the Committee, but could not achieve much. The deposed Abdul Hamid, the Sultan, [redacted] the country [redacted] the Committee began to rule [redacted] country.

The internal dissention in Turkey [redacted] the different factions of the Empire a chance to rise against the Central Government. The Greek and Bulgarians revolted [redacted] [redacted] and Arabs revolted in [redacted] South. Italy conquered Tripoli. [redacted] [redacted] Enver [redacted] Tripoli [redacted] inspire the Turkish army [redacted] [redacted] that country. Although [redacted] fought very bravely they could [redacted] [redacted] superior [redacted] of Italy. [redacted] [redacted] well as Enver, [redacted] Tripoli would be lost [redacted] Empire, [redacted] [redacted]

of victory the Committee home. This split between Kemal and Enver. Kemal and criticised Enver's policy which ruinous to the welfare of Turkey. Enver was an opportunist very He wanted to rise by any means, foul or fair. In Mustafa Kemal he found a bitter enemy. He knew Mustafa too well to oppose openly; so he bided his time waiting for chance.

When Tripoli lost to Turkish nation, Kemal and Enver returned home. Now they engaged in recapturing lost positions in Greece and Bulgaria. In they succeeded. after two years of Committee maintained Turkey's military prestige by holding intact the boundaries of Ottoman Empire.

Enver Pasha had emerged the chief victor many of battles and in consequence became of War Mustafa was raised of a General-Staff Major in the army.

it he remembered that Turkey had King. After dethronement of Hamid his successor Muhammed V became the Sultan of Turkey. But the was nothing more a figure-head and his main official duty was to affix his signature presented him by the all powerful Committee.

Enver Pasha's on his becoming the Minister of War was to strike at all his enemies. dismissed all those with whom he disagreed.

with Kemal, who was his foremost enemy, could do so easily and so openly. Mustafa following the worth already recognized by his enemies it was necessary for Enver to keep Kemal away from Constantinople, that he might be sent to the War Department with his bitter spicy Enver managed this by sending him to Sofia, military attache Sofia was in far off Bulgaria, and there he would be kept away from home.

Mustafa went to Sofia and spent much of his time in the clubs. Apparently it seemed that he was neglecting his work, and Enver rejoiced in the seeming indifference of Kemal in meddling with politics. It is true that he became a familiar figure in the clubs and of Sofia, at the same time he was very keenly and regularly following events at home. The forced exile in Sofia did not deter him from his objective. He regularly long reports to the War Office criticising Enver and his methods. This doubt embarrassed the Ministry of War a good deal, but he could do nothing.

V

The chaos had scarcely died down when World War broke out. Mustafa, being in Europe than his friends in Constantinople, smelt an advancing catastrophe earlier. He correctly foresaw that the Ottoman Empire would be drawn into conflict. Now he had a great desire to come to the capital. In a way only place for a

soldier in front. But Enver would keep away from front.

When war was declared Mustafa went to the War Office asking for his commission to the front. His application was rejected besides he was ordered to stay in Sofia. Mustafa could not remain content with the company of idlers in the clubs in Sofia. He disregarded Enver's order and marched to the front with his soldiers. He went straight to Gallipoli where the fighting was intense.

In the World War Turkey joined hands with the

have already ~~known~~ before ~~Mustafa~~
Gallipoli. ~~The~~ ~~victory~~ ~~at~~ ~~Gallipoli~~ Mustafa was known as the
greatest soldier of the day.

Now [redacted] sent to Syria to stop [redacted] the [redacted] and Arab army. [redacted] he [redacted] under [redacted] German, [redacted] Liman von Sanders, who [redacted] [redacted] the entire Syrian Army.

Days and months passed. It seemed to be in favour of the Allies. The Germans had been defeated on the Western front. On Bulgaria had capitulated and was at the mercy of the Allies. At this critical moment the Sultan of Turkey, who had till now been nothing better than a figure head, suddenly seized the reins of Government and began to rule like a dictator. One hour struck. He struck Germany. He could clearly see that his Empire was

rapidly crumbling to pieces. Anxious to [redacted] his [redacted] he hastened to stop [redacted] hostilities [redacted] tried to establish peace.

Now [redacted] the Armistice. The war had ended, throwing [redacted] young [redacted] out of employment [redacted] [redacted] of them. A few months before the Armistice [redacted] [redacted] raised to the position of a General and was posted [redacted] place of [redacted] Liman [redacted] Sanders, who had left Turkey [redacted] account of [redacted] disagreement with Enver Pasha. At [redacted] close of [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] was only a [redacted] citizen. The Sultan, [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted] good-will of [redacted] English who [redacted] Mustafa, [redacted] [redacted] from the army.

[redacted] could the Gray Wolf do? He [redacted] no [redacted] rank, he had no army to command, he [redacted] reduced to [redacted] man in the street. Yet he had collected round [redacted] [redacted] few [redacted] who had been in [redacted] army [redacted] him during [redacted] war. One such companion [redacted] Colonel Arif. Then there [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] another [redacted] Colonel Ismet (To-day [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] of the Turkish Republic). These and [redacted] [redacted] sought [redacted] the company of [redacted] [redacted] and they discussed [redacted] great length some plots and plans.

VI

Armistice made [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] a prey to foreign powers. Enver Pasha ran away to Germany [redacted] [redacted] not heard [redacted] [redacted] a long time. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] occupied all the Turkish ports, [redacted] demanded [redacted] immediate [redacted] [redacted] of [redacted] the whole Turkish force. [redacted] Sultan, [redacted] [redacted] only aim [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted] throne, readily agreed.

the demands of the victors. When Turkish people knew the Sultan was going to surrender everything to the throne, they protested. Again the Army Commanders fought many brave battles but their being reduced to slaves. As adding fuel to the fire of discontent rampant among the rank and file of the Turkish army, the Powers decided the Greeks should occupy Smyrna and the Province of Aidan. The Greeks, who had for long been the subjects of the Sultan, were to be masters in Turkey. That was more than the Turks could bear. The Greek Army had already marched into Smyrna and began to burn houses, beat and stab the Turks, insult Turkish women, and do every act of cruelty that, in their opinion, taught the Turkish dogs a lesson. The bold Turks with their own eyes the suffering that had been inflicted upon them, and found the Sultan powerless to protect them from the hands of the Greeks.

The Grey Wolf woke up. The proud Sultan could not bear the insult any longer. The Eastern Provinces of Turkey began to stir. Small groups of people gathered together, and in secret, began to hide fire-arms. The people, fearing the coming demobilization, they gave up the arms which they carried. They began to pick up all the arms they could collect so that they might be ready in hand when time came to

use [redacted]. The [redacted] agents of the [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] head-quarters in Constantinople about [redacted] stirring activities. The [redacted] Commissioners pressed the Sultan to [redacted] peace in the country, and to [redacted] troops immediately. [redacted] Sultan [redacted] in a [redacted] and he could do nothing but obey the orders of the Allied Commissioners. He was [redacted] only in [redacted] for [redacted] no real power to do anything, however trifling [redacted] might be, without [redacted] powers.

[redacted] pondered. Where could [redacted] an officer who enjoyed [redacted] confidence of [redacted] army as [redacted] as [redacted] people. [redacted] some [redacted] who could exert a great influence [redacted] the army commanders and could [redacted] demobilization without arousing any suspicion in the [redacted] file. [redacted] thought [redacted] Kemal. There [redacted] none better [redacted] for such a task. [redacted] the same time the Sultan had his fears. [redacted] he [redacted] to bow to the inevitable.

[redacted] was appointed [redacted] the Inspector-General of [redacted] forces in Eastern Anatolia [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] army. [redacted] staff contained Arif, [redacted] and three [redacted] officers. He [redacted] sail [redacted] Constantinople [redacted]. At the [redacted] of [redacted] starting [redacted] a secret code to his friends Ismet and Fevzi Pasha, who [redacted] in the War Office.

The people of Samsun told [redacted] of the horrible tales of the atrocities committed by the Greek troops in Smyrna. [redacted] tales moved [redacted] Grey Wolf much, and there and then he determined to

devote his life for rebuilding Turkey. His first work was to go to the telegraph office and establish communication with the army chiefs in Anatolia. He telegraphed to them of rebuilding the Turkish army to free Turkey from the aggression of foreign powers. Some of the Army Generals suspected that he was revolting against the Sultan, whom they considered the representative of Allah on earth. He argued the movement he proposed starting was chiefly aiming at freeing the great Sultan-Caliph, from the death-grip of the European powers. That was a clever stroke, and it directly went home. Now not a single soul suspected Mustafa's loyalty to the Sultan-Caliph. From all the Army Generals he received promises of support through the wire. Kemal heaved a sigh of relief. He had taken the first step.

Now he toured the different villages and preached to the people, mainly peasants, the very stock of men who fought under him in the Gallipoli, the gospel of national revolution. He reminded them of their origin and of their honour-past. He reminded them of their ancestors, who came down from far off Mongolia and the Empire. He compared those days of honour, glory, and wealth, with the present days of shame, misery, and appealed to them to fight for the Turkish race from the evil genius of the European. He called upon them to protect their Sultan,

who, under ■■■ pressure ■ the victors, ■■■ drifting
 ■■■ a rudderless boat rocking ■ every projecting
 rock, ■■■ by the angry breakers, towards his
 doom. ■■■ pointed out that the ■■■ dragging
 ■■■ whole Turkish nation with him ■ destruction.

The people stared at the "hero of Gallipoli." They took in every word, ■■■ shook their ■■■ in approval. "He ■ ■ messenger of Allah," said one and all. "Allah has sent him at a time when ■■■ need ■■■ most. ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ Let him ■■■ us, and ■■■ shall follow him."

Mustafa had judged ■■■ audience rightly. His appeal to the hardy peasants of Anatolia bore fruit. National demonstration was displayed ■ every village ■■■ town. The people tumbled up from their slumber, they shook off their desperation like ■ dog who had been into the river, and they showed their readiness to sacrifice their lives to their country's honour.

■■■ invited ■ ■■ Generals of ■■■ ■■■ in East Anatolia to attend ■■■ Congress ■■■ intended ■■■ hold ■ Sivas. ■■■ requested each district ■■■ send ■■■ representatives.

The Sultan fumed and raged with anger when ■■■ ■■■ of ■■■■ activities. He decided ■■■ get ■■■■ arrested and put him into prison. ■■■ ■■■ he persuaded ■■■■ ■■■ give up ■■■ activities. ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ordered ■■■■ ■■■■ Karabekir, ■■■ Commander-in-Chief for East Provinces ■■■ ■■■ ■■■■ ■■■ ■■■■ ■■■ order ■■■■ ■■■ ■■■

attending the Congress at Sivas. The Marshal called Mustafa, who was presiding at the Congress, to order. Mustafa was in danger, but he had confidence in the Marshal who had promised to stand by him. Kemal argued that the Sultan was acting under instructions from the Allied Powers, and that if the Sultan obeyed the Sultan would be playing into the hands of the enemies. The Marshal saw that Kemal was right and tore off his order.

At the Congress a National Pact was signed. At once Mustafa wired the Sultan demanding the resignation of Damad Ferid Pasha's Cabinet. Damad Pasha was the Grand Vizier, and was the brother-in-law of the Sultan. The Sultan moved uneasily on his throne when he heard the voice of the rebel—Kemal—at the end of the wire. The Sultan was clever, and he decided to defeat Mustafa with his cunning. He announced the resignation of Damad Pasha's Cabinet and invited the Nationalists to go to Constantinople to form a parliament, and through the Sultan's hands. The Sultan wanted to get the Nationalists at hand and then to clap them into jail with the British.

The Nationalists' friends seemed to be in a great turn of mind. They visualized Mustafa as the Grand Vizier, and thought that everything was bright. Many of the Nationalists were elected from the various Provinces to be deputies to Constantinople as deputies to the National Assembly which was to sit and talk in the presence of the Sultan.

deputies were as gay as the lark and went to Constantinople. The Assembly met and the work continued.

Mustafa remained alone in Anatolia. There he was with Arif with him. He toured the different villages and appealed to them to be ready to sacrifice themselves for the National Cause. His presence electrified the villages and hundreds of men volunteered for service. Mustafa had made Ankara his headquarter. He was keenly watching the developments in Constantinople. He had no faith in the Sultan's good intentions. He was expecting a blow every day.

The Nationalist deputies debated in the parliament. The Sultan made a list of all the Nationalists and handed them over to the English. He had requested the English to arrest all the Nationalists in the country. The Sultan sent many agents to different parts of the country to organize rebellion against Mustafa Kemal. The Grey Wolf had his secret police and they were watching the Sultan's spies. Therefore the news of the Sultan's intended rising against him reached him earlier than it reached the deputies in Constantinople. Now he thought of taking immediate action. He issued orders to the Turkish army in Anatolia to capture all the positions occupied by the British and French. Large formations of Turkish youth marched to the front and drove the British back. The English evacuated

Shehr Also the English forced to the port of Samsun, the only port open Turkey All other Turkish ports occupied by the Powers

Now storm arose Many priests carrying the flag of the Prophet travelled from village to village and exhorted the people to defend the Sultan-Caliph The cry of religion danger brought forth thousands of men to fight for the Sultan The country plunged into Civil War Mustafa's greatest came was openly fighting against and future and future Turkey depended upon the result of the

meanwhile arrested almost all Nationalists in Constantinople A few managed and joined Ankara Among Colonel and Fevzi The latter Minister of War and supposed work for National Revolution secretly The former Fevzi Pasha's Private Secretary, an intimate friend of Mustafa Ismet, though young in years, was one of the best men the army could lead men, and could command the army better than the best commanders Now Mustafa made Ismet the Commander-in-Chief of the Army

By the Allied troops had entered Constantinople and the city was in British The an Emperor without an Empire and his orders

had been beyond the walls of the palace. The campaign against the Sultan was directed by the Allied Powers under the leadership of the Sultan.

The fate of Turkey was in the balance for several months after the declaration of peace. On May 1920, the Big Three (Britain, France and Italy) published the conditions of peace. The Sultan turned pale when he read the condition. Constantinople and the Sultan, as Head of the Islamic religion, was to remain in the Golden Horn, and reside under the eyes of the English. South Anatolia, Kilikia and the capital Adana were to fall to France, Italy was to receive the territory of Adalia, Smyrna was to become Greek. Cut off from all access to the sea, Turkey was to have central Anatolia and the Kurds were to live in that barren mountainous region. The Arab provinces were to be placed under British and French mandates, and the Armenian Republic was to be created in the Eastern Provinces and along the Persian border.

In short the dividing of the Ottoman Empire was an act parallel to, or perhaps, more cruel than the slicing of Czechoslovakia by Germany and the other Totalitarian States.

It was to that that every villager and peasant in Anatolia was made known in the days of peace. It had a great reaction. Its followers clearly perceived the Sultan-Caliph.

no power to save Turkey from the hands of the foreigners. They turned their eyes to Mustafa, the only man in all Turkey who could save his country and his honour. Suddenly the Civil War came to an end. Thousands of men young and old, joined the ranks of the Nationalist Army. Now all their energies were directed to drive away the foreigners from Turkey.

Mustafa had not thought of reconquering Syria and the Arab provinces. He left to the Arabs and Syrians the defending of their rights and interests. He wanted Turkey for Turks and for this he fought.

The Sultan trembled. The Empire was gone. He was to remain as the chief of the Mohammedan religion. But what could he do? He was between the devil and the deep. The Allied Powers asked him to sign the peace treaty, and to proclaim the conditions of peace through out his Empire—how funny does the 'Empire' sound now! The Sultan could do nothing but to obey the order of the Allied Powers.

The Sultan signed the peace treaty and proclaimed the conditions, but he could not enforce the conditions on the people. Then, there was Mustafa Kemal preparing for battle. A couple of days after the signing of the peace by the Sultan, Constantinople was surrounded by the National Turkish Army. The British battleships lay in the Straits of Bosphorus. The Allies were

occupied by [redacted] and they [redacted] to [redacted] on [redacted] ships, [redacted] any inclination to occupy [redacted] Straits. [redacted] English captain dared not risk his men and honour against [redacted] Turkish bayonets, of which [redacted] during [redacted] days of Gallipoli fighting. The French [redacted] Captains refused [redacted] support the English in imposing [redacted] peace conditions [redacted] Turkey by force. French [redacted] learned much about Turkish valour [redacted] they [redacted] getting disgusted with the [redacted] East. The French had lost [redacted] good deal in men and money in the-deserts of Arabia and on the hills of Anatolia, and they dared [redacted] another [redacted] against the Turks. In the Caucasus, Ismet [redacted] already [redacted] [redacted] Armenians and drove them beyond the Turkish frontier. Thus [redacted] Armenian Republic, the pet of the Peace Conference, disappeared before [redacted] ink that moulded it [redacted] dry.

Then, who was interested in conquering Turkey ? The Greeks. For long they had their eyes on Anatolia, and [redacted] they declared [redacted] the English that they were prepared to fight to the last man in conquering [redacted] Lloyd George welcomed [redacted] suggestion of the Greeks. France and Italy [redacted] [redacted] England had the pick [redacted] the booty and they let her pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Besides, the crushing defeat the English had sustained in Gallipoli was [redacted] in the memory of the [redacted] Was Minister, [redacted] perhaps, he wanted revenge.

The Greek army assisted by the British marched into Anatolia. The Greek army was superior in arms, in numbers and in equipment. They had the backing of the English. The Turkish army was very poorly equipped, the soldiers were not well nourished, and were far fewer in number than the Greeks. But there was one difference. The Greeks fought to conquer while the Turks fought for survival and it was all the difference in keeping up the morale of the soldiers. The Greeks had many victories, the Turks sustained many defeats. But every inch of ground the Turks captured cost them dearly.

It is not possible to give a detailed description of the events in this book-let. It is to be noted that during the two years of terrible fighting the Turks fought for their very lives, and gained a glorious victory in the end. Mustafa Kemal played a very important part in the victory. His very presence in the trenches inspired the soldiers' superhuman efforts. His behaviour was an example parallel to that of Leon Trotsky. Mustafa Kemal, who inspired the Russian soldiers by his very presence amidst them, Mustafa wandered from trench to trench and personally looked after the complaints of the soldiers. He encouraged them to fight and gave them confidence that they were nearing victory. He sat at his desk, deeply buried in maps and was always examining the enemy positions and always taking a decision at the most critical hour. His military strategy was unparalleled. He was the greatest soldier

and it was the soldier in him that saved Turkey.

The War continued. The Turkish army emerged victorious in 1918. They drove the Greeks and British away from Turkey, and ordered the British Navy that occupied the Straits to surrender. Now the British sued for peace. They had enough of fighting. Now they wanted to hoodwink Turkey in diplomatic broil. Perhaps, the Allied Powers thought Turkey, being an Asiatic nation, could not boast of able statesmen. They awoke from their illusion when they met face to face Ismet Pasha, the right hand man of Mustafa at Lausanne.

Following Ismet Pasha to Lausanne, we shall try to get a glimpse of Mustafa's private life. Mustafa had remained unmarried for long. His mother wanted him to marry and settle in Turkey. But he was so much engrossed in political activities that he could find no time to think of domestic affairs. To him his country was everything.

When the war was over and when foreigners were driven away from Turkey, Mustafa entered Smyrna as the victor. The people called him the Ghazi. This most honoured title was conferred only on a couple of the greatest of Sultans. When Mustafa was returning with victory he met a lady of the name Hanoum. Her father was a member of a shipping company. He was in Paris, and enjoyed an

all-round education, and was a woman of handsome

When Smyrna was under the Turkish Command. When the city as the victor she offered her house on the hill at Burnabad for his residence. It was a bold act for a Mohammedan lady to a stranger, however great it might be, stay with her. The lady immensely pleased. Their friendship developed into love and they became and wife.

Latifeh was of great assistance to in his political correspondence. In fact the whole of the diplomatic correspondence with England passed through her hands. She was always present at Mustafa's during inspection of troops. During conferences she intervened in the debate and her logic skilled put opponents to flight.

The marriage was not altogether harmonious. Latifeh was as self-possessed as Kemal. husband and wife there was a tension; still found Latifeh indispensable.

VII

The Conference opened the Delegation by the hall. They were coldly by representatives. expression was

Poincaré's, French representative, encouraging and Lord Curzon, England's spokesman, was Ismet looked round and the Turkish Delegation provided ordinary chairs, other delegates chairs. Ismet was cut to the quick by this insult: was a clear sign that the Big Three were not willing to acknowledge Turkey as their equal. But how to play the game. He controlled his anger and gave an explanation for having supplied the Turkish Delegation arm-chairs. They explained that it was due to the shortness of time and such other things. Ismet curtly replied, "Then I will return the arm-chairs available." The Big Three did not break the Conference it began.

In the twinkling of an eye arm-chairs appeared and Ismet took his. This incident evidently illustrates Ismet's stubborn attitude during the Conference. At the out-set he declared that he was prepared for open discussion only on a basis of perfect equality. Now as victor in the battle he began to refuse and unwilling to recognize any treaty that the Allied Powers might have concluded with the Sultan. What could the Big Three do? They did not do it in the least, they yielded. They faced another war against Turkey when she got all her demands. Peace came home and peace was

Is it possible perfect tranquility can be gained after a great upheaval? Therefore the remembrance of the turmoil remained in the air. The Sultan, having lost almost everything except his title, incited the Kurds to revolt against the Ghazi. Revol's broke out, but the Ghazi suppressed them. The Kurdish revolt afforded him an excuse to abolish the Sultanate. He declared the abolition of the Sultanate and proclaimed a Republic. Many of Kemal's followers and friends were conservative by nature and had, unreasonably, a great respect for the Sultan. The proclamation of the Republic made them the Ghazi's opponents. The Ghazi argued with them that the very name of Sultan smelt retrogradation and tried to convert them to his policy of progress. He wanted to model Turkey on European lines. He wanted to root out the age old superstitious customs which had for years weighed heavily on the Turks and dragged them downward to corruption. Those who refused to be converted regained his confidence, while others, who openly disapproved of his action went to the wall. He struck his enemies severely and removed all opposition. Now his way was clear. He could carry out his rebuilding programmes. But he was cautious, for the people were still of them, illiterate.

The Grand National Assembly met in Ankara. He was the head of the Assembly. Virtually he was a dictator, but a good one to boot. He began cautiously to lay out his different plans and to execute them slowly but steadily. First he reorganised Turkey from

control of international financiers. promoted development of home industries. Agriculture encouraged greatly. Compulsory education introduced. Ghazi found the Arabic characters a great encumbrance to rapid progress, introduced Roman script. He introduced the script to Turkish language and taught officers application. There mild protests complaints, but the Ghazi would not listen them. He wanted people to advance rapidly and would not spare them a minute to be sentimental and lazy. He example to his people in every possible way. He introduced liberal legislation on Western models in place of old religious codes of the Sultan. He introduced social reforms. The veil disappeared, the Turkish women walked freely and boldly in the displaying their powdered faces and painted lips. Turkish girls wore tight-fitting European costumes, bobbed hair, and attended schools. The girls played manly games, took part in sports and of them became famous athletes.

Turkey, after the proclamation of the Republic longer the fuss. Why, a crime to wear fuss-cap, which the Turks worn for ages. The European hat's replaced the fuss. The loose, flowing shirt and pyjama disappeared, and the suit occupied place. Turkey was Europeanizing. was advancing, she was becoming one of nations in the world. was independent; her people free from long

superstition; [redacted] becoming civilized, cultured, [redacted] powerful.

Who had wrought this miracle? The Ghazi. The one [redacted] was the saviour of Turkey; the builder [redacted] Turkey, [redacted] representative of [redacted]

Ankara. That [redacted] village encircled by a [redacted] of [redacted] mountain ranges [redacted] capital of New Turkey. Broad roads began [redacted] appear. Recreation Grounds sprang up every [redacted] mountain tops [redacted] transformed [redacted] strong [redacted]

[redacted] become the Prime Minister. [redacted] untiringly to accomplish [redacted] to [redacted] by [redacted] Pasha was a [redacted] with great [redacted] had [redacted] the right hand man [redacted] the [redacted]. He enjoyed [redacted] Ghazi's confidence, [redacted] in turn [redacted] worshipped the great [redacted]

Annually, on [redacted] October, [redacted] Turkish nation [redacted] national holiday, [redacted] anniversary [redacted] proclamation of the Republic.

We have [redacted] come [redacted] end of [redacted] story, [redacted] I [redacted] close here. [redacted] have ended the story here [redacted] for the great [redacted] that came upon the Turkish people [redacted] month, ie., November 1938. It [redacted] great misfortune to Turkey, to the [redacted] world, and to the whole world. Death [redacted] to [redacted] soon or late. When we have finished [redacted] of life on earth we are called by the Great one [redacted] his call could not be delayed. The Great Pasha (the Ghazi) was not born great, but became great and died great.

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